



## SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

### BULLETIN

---

Spring 1982

---

#### BALD EAGLE

Barbara Perry Lawton

"On June 20, 1782, our forefathers adopted as our national emblem the bald eagle, or the 'American eagle' as it was called, a fine looking bird but one hardly worthy of the distinction. Its carrion-feeding habits, its timid and cowardly behavior, and its predatory attacks on the smaller and weaker osprey hardly inspire respect and certainly do not exemplify the best in American character. The golden eagle is a far nobler bird, but it is not strictly American. The wild turkey was suggested, but such a vain and pompous fowl would have been a worse choice. Eagles have always been looked upon as emblems of power and valor, so our national bird may still be admired by those who are not familiar with its habits," wrote Arthur Cleveland Bent in the tenth in a series of bulletins of the United States National Museum on the life histories of North American birds.

Bulletin 167, "Life Histories of North American Birds of Prey," includes observations dating from the 1880s to 1936 when the manuscript was completed. Audubon members who brave ice, snow, wind, sleet, rain and sub-zero temperatures (or all of the above) to join in the annual winter eagle count along the upper Mississippi River will appreciate the highlights of eagle behavior the I have chosen.

Bent, in accordance with the taxonomy of his time, split the bald eagle into two different subspecies, the southern bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*) and the northern bald eagle (*H. leucocephalus alascanus*), but I will treat the observations as one species -- the lumpers of ornithology prevail today.

Bald eagles were far more common in the 19th and early 20th century than they are today. From observations listed, they appear to have lived and bred throughout the United States, from the Gulf of Mexico north. Nests were observed in Texas mesquites, Nevada caves, Virginia chestnuts and Maine pines.

more

Two eggs are a full set for these raptors and they vary from round-ovate to ovate. The shell is rough and color is dull white or pale bluish white and unmarked. "The eggs are ridiculously small for so large a bird," Bent notes, observing that this is why the little eaglet requires a long time to develop. The period of incubation was observed to be about 35 days according to studies of those times and both parents remain near the nest during incubation, one brooding and one perched nearby after dark.

"The eaglets, even when small, are fed much the same food that the eagles eat" and one observer, Mr. Nicholson, observed that amount of food found in the nest, some of it untouched, is astonishing. In a southern nest he found mullet, scaup, grebe, rabbit and other mammals, turtles, little blue herons, snowy egrets, terns, killdeer, catfish (up to 15 pounds!), black bass, pompano and other fish. Northern nests included species reflecting just about anything the eagles could handle that were to be found in the area.

Fish serve as the main portion of bald eagles' diet during most of the year though they are often picked up dead from shorelines or systematically stolen from ospreys. That eagles can fish well has been observed by many including Audubon who watched a bald eagle wading in a stream near Philadelphia, striking at fish with its bill. Sometimes eagles hunt on the wing, dropping like a shot to grab a surfacing fish, sometimes becoming almost submerged.

"About its nest the bald eagle is an arrant coward, leaving the nest as the intruder approaches, flying about at a safe distance and squealing or even perching on a distant tree to watch the proceedings. I have never had one come with gunshot when I was near the nest," Bent writes.

Dr. Ralph (Bendire, 1892) says: "The cry of the male is a loud and clear 'cac-cac-cac', quite different from that of the female, so much so that I could always recognize the sex of the bird by it; the call of the latter is more harsh and often broken." Bent adds that the voice of the eagle seems to him ridiculously weak and insignificant.

In one area of North America, bald eagle population seems to have remained at a fairly high level and that is along the inside passage of the west coast from British Columbia along the coast to southern Alaska and the Aleutians. I can vouch for the fact that bald eagles are as common as our house sparrows in the Wrangell Narrows of southern Alaska.

When the Alaska bounty law went into effect in 1917, the depredation of bald eagles was astonishing -- during the first ten years of this law, bounties were paid on 41,812 eagles. Bent estimated that somewhere between 50,000 and 70,000 eagles may have been destroyed up to 1936.

more

Joseph Dixon (1909) described an eagle nest that he found on Admiralty Island near water and "situated in the highest branches of a broken top spruce, 116 feet from the ground." Six feet four inches by six feet eleven inches in area with an outside depth of four feet, the nest included an inner nest cavity four inches deep and sixteen inches in diameter, lined with duck feathers, dry moss and grass.

Dr. Francis H. Herrick conducted elaborate studies of eagles, including the "great nest" at Vermilion, Ohio, which he observed over a period of 35 years. The "great nest" was built not later than 1890 and was added to an occupied every year thereafter until it was blown down in a March storm in 1925. The nest was twelve feet tall, eight and one-half feet in diameter and weighed two tons. Herrick described the building and rebuilding of the nest including some unusual ingredients: "Whole stalks of field corn, and often still bearing their yellow ears, were commonly a late addition, and all the more noticeable when draped over the sides of the nest." One farmer observed an eagle adding a 25 length of rope to its nest.

That the parents share in the care of the eagles was noted by Herrick on many occasions over a number of years. Herrick reports that the eagle will at times defend his nest against all comers. He notes that when eaglets are of greatly different sizes, the puny one will be abused by its sibling and comparatively ignored by the parents and often will succumb to the combination of exposure and starvation.

Did you know the bald eagle is not really bald at all? The word bald comes from the Old English word, "balde" which means white and refers to the white feathers covering the head of the mature bald eagle. The length of a mature bald eagle is three and one-half feet and the weight to fourteen pounds with a wingspan to eight feet.



Barbara Perry Lawton author of the above article and a Post-Dispatch garden columnist, has won the Quill and Trowel Award of the Garden Writers Association of America for the second successive year.

The 1982 award is for a column in the Post-Dispatch and last year she won for a feature in an area magazine.

Barbara Lawton is a member of the board of directors of the Saint Louis Audubon Society, and we certainly extend our congratulations.

Because this is the "Year of the Eagle" so declared by congress, the mast-head of the Bulletin will honor the eagle.

# SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE REPORT

The Scholarship Committee takes pleasure in announcing the recipients of the 1982 Audubon Summer Camp Scholarships.

Patricia Bryant - Education Coordinator  
Tyson Research Center - Field Science School Program

Shirley Geiss - Science and Math Teacher  
Villa Duchesne - Oak Hill School

Brother Bill Schwindt - Biology Teacher  
Christian Brothers College High School

Mrs. Bryant's scholarship was funded by donations contributed to the Society in memory of the Magnier brothers.

The scholarship awarded to Mrs. Geiss was funded by a donation to our Society by Mrs. Albert Krueger in behalf of the Ladue Garden Club.

The Scholarship Committee was most pleased with the high caliber of all the applicants. The recipients are looking forward to the camp experience and the opportunity to share their knowledge with young people.

Ed Ortleb, Chairman  
Patricia Brush  
Gary Giessow

# # # # #  
# # # # #

## BIRD LOVERS FLOCK TO ST. LOUIS ZOO EDUCATION PROGRAM

The St. Louis Zoo Education Department is offering high school students and adults a series of programs studying the birds of the world. Classes will be held at the Zoo on consecutive Saturdays, April 17, 24, May 1 and 8 from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m.

Under the instruction of Stephen R. Wylie, General Curator and Curator of Birds and former member of the board of directors of the Saint Louis Audubon Society, participants will receive a behind-the-scenes look at how the zoo manages its extensive aviary.

Deadline for registration is opening date and a fee of \$12.00 is payable upon registration.

For more information call the St. Louis Zoo Education Department 781-0900, extension 58 or 59.

# Junior Audubon News

by Beverly Jean Letchworth

SPRING--and birds everywhere begin to gather sticks and leaves and bits of fluff to make nests for their young of the season. Most birds make their homes in trees or bushes or bird houses, but sometimes Mother and Father Bird pick an unlikely place to raise their family. However unusual the spot, the birds agree, there's no place like home.

A Carolina wren one spring built her nest in an old wash basin that was sitting on a stump.

A ruby-throated hummingbird attached its nest to the top of an electric light socket.

One spring robins made their nest at the very top of a high swinging boom crane.

Once swallows attached their nest to pruning shears which were stuck in boards of an outhouse.

Starlings were watched carrying straw towards a motor boat docked at a lake. Sure enough, they were building a fine nest under the instrument panel of the boat.

Every spring there are always a few English sparrows that nest up inside the stop and go lights above busy street intersections. Watch for them!

#####

## THE DAY

The sun shoved up from the dark horizon. Its first rays of orange shone on the hundreds of waiting townspeople crowded at the top of Dome Hill.

"It won't be long," Karen said to her brother.

"Yes, anytime now, we'll see them." Jeremy smiled but his eyes were anxious and strained, as if all the muscles around them were trying to pull the lids closed.

Karen tugged at her scarf. "Oh Jeremy, I wish they'd come soon. I can't stand the waiting."

"I know." Jeremy touched her arm lightly. "Winter seemed so long, I thought spring would never get here."

They wandered through the crowd hearing the people's chattering and nervous laughing, seeing the clenched fists and stamping feet and the eyes that couldn't hide the fear. These things told better than anything the dread in everyone's heart. For what if the thing they were waiting for didn't happen this time. What if they didn't come this spring. What if, after all these years, the DAY OF THE BIRDS was over.

Karen thought she wouldn't be able to bear it then. For years she and all the town had waited on top of Dome Hill on April 3 to watch for the only TWO birds left in the country to fly overhead to their breeding grounds. All up and down the countryside people living in the path of the birds waited in their own towns to watch too.

Everyone hoped for young of the pair, but every year only two birds winged overhead, and now the birds were getting old. One year nothing would fly by.

Tears started in Karen's eyes but she kept her head down so no one would see.



A voice from the crowd murmured, "They'll be here any minute now."

"They're late," a man said.

"He's right. They always come by this time," another said.

A woman asked quietly, "What if they don't come?"

Everyone looked at each other. There were no smiles now, no talk. The hill was silent as hundreds of eyes searched the bright sunny sky.

Noon passed, One o'clock. Karen thought she'd be sick if she had to wait much longer.

Two o'clock. Then, from the crowd, there came a gasp and silently an arm pointed towards a distant speck. Karen's heart thudded until the sound of it filled her ears. There . . . there were two specks moving closer and closer.

The crowd threw up their arms and cheered! The birds had come! They had survived the winter! Grabbing Jeremy, Karen jumped up and down.

Then she saw something else. She blinked, then pointed. "Jeremy, look! Do you see something more?"

"No, I mean yes! There is something else!"

"Look, look!" Karen cried, pointing wildly.

The crowd couldn't believe their eyes. There, following behind, were two more birds, lighter gray than the others but, yes, it must be--offspring of the pair!

Everyone went wild--jumping and laughing and hugging--as they watched the four birds glide overhead. They circled for a few minutes then swooped to the lake at the foot of Dome Hill.

"They'll rest a while before heading for their breeding grounds," Jeremy said.

"Yes," Karen murmured happily as she gazed at the birds. They looked as sleek and smooth as silver satin on the grass. "And we'll all just watch from here. It's as close as we should be. We can't ever interfere."

#####



T  
A What's this about the 5th  
E International Snail-Racing  
B Championship? Sure enough, the  
P event was held in Spain and a  
U snail from Portugal won the prize  
by climbing a 2.8 inch ramp in 5  
minutes! About 200 snails from different  
countries competed.

! The International Whaling Commission has set the worldwide catch quota at only 14,070 whales. This is good news, for in 1973, 45,673 whales were allowed to be caught. Also none of the endangered sperm whales will be taken in any area.

! This year is the Bald Eagle's 200th Anniversary as America's National symbol. The National Wildlife Federation's 1981 bald eagle survey found 13,709 eagles in our "Lower 48" states. Washington State had the biggest population (1,611 sightings) with Missouri coming in second by counting 955 eagles.



F B  
F E Here are some interesting  
O A facts that are fun to  
T know . . .

\* The temperature of the nest in which turtle eggs are incubated determine the sex of the hatchlings. Researchers have found this to be true with the olive Ridley, loggerhead and green turtles. The rule: warm nests produce females, cool nests produce males.

\* It is estimated today that there are probably one million species of beetle.

\* Earthquakes can be devastating. In China in 1556 the most deadly quake in history killed 830,000 people. In 1964 in the USA the strongest quake ever to hit North America occurred near Anchorage Alaska and produced a 50-foot-high seismic wave that killed 117 and left millions of dollars in damages.

JUNIOR AUDUBON NEWS

by Beverly J. Letchworth

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN OUR WORLD TODAY? The clouds of change are always spreading over the land.

Australia has discovered a new type of kangaroo. It is the long-footed potoroo and is different from the little potoroo. The two animals are now known as Big Pot and Little Pot. How exciting that new creatures are still being discovered on our earth.

Women wildlife specialists? They used to be very scarce. But today more women are beginning to enter wildlife professions, making up almost 25% of the total wildlife enrollment.

Bald eagles and more bald eagles! A survey states there are over 12,000 eagles in the lower 48 states, an increase of 3000 above last year's count. However, their habitat is disappearing at an alarming rate. What will this do to the increasing eagle population?

Wildlife are losing their habitats. It is reported that up to two million acres will disappear each year between now and the year 2000.

Air quality is better in many of our nation's cities, but it is getting worse in many rural areas as a result of acid rainfall.

Dolphins are being taught to read! A series of 18 steel shapes are used to teach them to understand our language, each shape representing a group of spoken sounds. It is hoped that the dolphins will eventually be able to move these shapes around in the water to make complete sentences.

President and Chief Executive Officer, National Audubon Society

Born October 3, 1916, Portage, Wisconsin, of Swedish immigrant baker; married to Lillian Turner; two sons and two daughters; Unitarian.

Worked his way through the Univ. of Wis., obtaining Ph.D. in chemistry, 1942. Elected Phi Beta Kappa; Sigma Xi.

Director, Office of Technology Assessment, U.S. Congress, January 1978 to March 1979.

Founding President, 1976-77 New Directions, citizens' lobbying organization for global issues.

Served as Chairman, President's Council on Environmental Quality 1973-76; was Vice-Chairman, U.S. Delegation, UN World Population Conference in Bucharest, 1974; and Vice Chairman, U.S. Delegation to UN World Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 1976.

From 1969 to 1973 he was Governor of the State of Delaware. During his Administration, he initiated and implemented many innovative measures including the conversion of a commission form of government to a cabinet form, and passage of the Delaware Coastal Zone Act. He was Chairman of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. This Commission published a report, "A National Strategy to Reduce Crime" which has led to comprehensive studies of criminal justice systems in most states. He was Chairman of the National Education Commission of the States, Chairman of the Southern States Nuclear Board, and Chairman of the Delaware River Basin Commission.

From February to November 1973 he was Chairman of the Executive Committee of Governor Nelson Rockefeller's National Commission on Critical Choices for Americans.

During 26 years with the Dupont Company, he advanced through management assignments in research production, and sales to Dir. of the Development Department's Research & Development Div. which he organized and which was responsible for initiating new business ventures for the company.

In 1979 he was appointed by President Carter to the 12-member commission to investigate the nuclear accident at Three-Mile Island. He is Chairman of the Global Tomorrow Coalition; director of the Alliance to Save Energy, the World Wildlife Fund, the Population Crisis Committee, and Regional Vice-President of the National Municipal League. He has held active leadership roles in a number of community service organizations. He organized and was president of a statewide citizens' campaign in Delaware to reduce crime and improve corrections which resulted in adoption of new laws to deal with offenders. He has been Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Solar Energy Research Institute of the U.S. Dept. of Energy, Chairman of the Textile Research Institute, co-Chairman of Save Our Seas, and is a former director of the Tri-County Conservancy of the Brandywine, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the U.S. Association for the Club of Rome.

He is the recipient of many awards including the American Chemical Society's Parson's Award, the National Wildlife Federation's 1971 Conservationist-of-the-Year Award, the World Wildlife Fund's Gold Medal Award, the National Audubon Society's 1977 Annual Medal, the Frances K. Hutchinson Medal of the Garden Club of America, the 1979 Proctor Prize of Sigma Xi, the Fairfield Osborn Environmental Science Award, the Commercial Dev. Assoc. Honor Award, the National Municipal League's Distinguished Citizen Award, the Citizenship and Brotherhood Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He holds honorary doctorates from Stevens Institute of Technology, Butler and Fairleigh Dickinson Universities, Gettysburg, Springfield, Alma & Williams Colleges. He is an honorary Fellow of the Textile Research Institute, a fellow of the American Assoc. for the Advancement of Science and the American Institute of Chemists.

He is a regional councillor of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources; is a member of the Visiting Committee, John F. Kennedy School of Government Harvard College Board of Overseers; the North-South Round Table; the Society for International Development; the American Chemical Society; the Federation of American Scientists; the Linnaean Society, and the American Ornithologists' Union.

# # #





# Saint Louis Audubon Society

JACK VAN BENTHUYSEN, *President*  
217 SYLVESTER AVENUE  
WEBSTER GROVES, MO 63119

## THE SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

cordially invites you and your guests to attend the annual  
dinner meeting, Monday, May 17, 1982 at the University Club,  
1034 South Brentwood Boulevard.

RUSSELL PETERSON, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY  
GUEST SPEAKER, presenting, "THE FOXES IN THE HENHOUSE".

cash bar 6 p.m.

dinner 7 p.m.

Reservations necessary. No tickets mailed. Tables of 8 may  
be arranged. Guests numbering 4 in party may have special  
seating. On back of reservation form give names of guests.

---

### RESERVATION FORM, ST. LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY ANNUAL DINNER

Enclosed find check for \$ \_\_\_\_\_ ..... \_\_\_\_\_ reservations at \$16.00  
each, including tax and tip.

NAME:

ADDRESS:

CITY, STATE

ZIP CODE

Make checks payable to St. Louis Audubon Society. Mail check and  
reservation form to:

ST. LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY, 2109 BRIARGATE LANE, ST. LOUIS 63122

For additional information call dinner chairman, Cynthia Roth,  
725-9049 or Connie Hath, 965-8642.



## HOW TO TAKE BETTER PICTURES

by- Lee F. Mason

Good pictures are the result of knowing what NOT to do as well as what SHOULD be done. It is, of course, essential to know how a camera functions. But HOW the photographer uses his photographic tools is even more important than the equipment in producing images that are more than just snapshots. To help you get better pictures, here are some tips for you to consider:

1. First of all, become well acquainted with your camera. Once again read the instructions you got with it, carefully. Really get to know what YOUR camera can do.
2. Any time some control does not seem to work properly - DO NOT FORCE IT. Doing so could result in a costly and time-consuming repair job.
3. Take good care of your camera equipment. Just a little dust, sand, water (especially salt water) can play havoc with a camera. Heat and humidity can be very harmful. Be careful where you store your camera. NEVER clean the lenses with eyeglass cleaning tissues - they contain silicones that can damage the lens surfaces. Instead use photographic lens cleaning paper (available at camera stores) or a soft, lintless cloth. And clean lenses only when necessary.
4. When taking pictures, avoid being in a rush. Study the view from various angles. You not only want to try to make your pictures different from but BETTER than other pictures of the same thing.
5. Experiment with different kinds of light. Sidelighting and backlighting will produce a strong separation between subject and background, and both will bring out surface textures. However, take care to avoid lens flares caused by the direct light reaching into the lens. Bright sunlight striking metal or glass can also cause a "hot spot" in your pictures. If possible avoid taking pictures when the sun is high overhead; shadows are short and the light is very harsh.
6. Be conscious of what is in the foreground and background of your photograph. If one or the other does not enhance your picture, shift your point of view up or down, or from one side to the other. A large lens opening (be sure to adjust your shutter speed accordingly) is useful in blurring the area around a subject.
7. Get close to your subject. Fill the frame with what your picture is all about. Imagine the camera as the eyes of the person who will see the picture. Get close enough to show the important details.
8. Keep your picture simple. Don't clutter a photograph with a lot of extraneous matter; let the viewer really see what you want to show.

MORE

9. When you are photographing animals and children, get down to the level of your subject for the most effective picture. Always be sure you are holding your camera level when photographing so your subjects won't be leaning. Be sure to watch the horizon line - keep it level. Put the horizon line low to emphasize sky and space. Put the horizon line high to promote an intimate view of the foreground. Avoid having equal parts of sky and scene in a picture.

10. When hand-holding a camera in shooting, keep it steady. Hold your breath as you SQUEEZE the shutter release.

All the "better picture tips" in the world can be summarized in just two sentences:

1. LEARN WHAT YOUR CAMERA CAN DO.
2. THEN LEARN WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH YOUR CAMERA!

#### WANT TO POLISH YOUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SKILLS?

Come join the activities of the Photography Section of the Saint Louis Audubon Society. Indoor meetings are the first Tuesday of the months of October through June (no meeting in January), at 7:45 p. m., in the auditorium of the Clayton Federal Savings and Loan Association, Elm and Lockwood, Webster Groves. YOU ARE ALWAYS WELCOME.



## **SEMINARS IN ORNITHOLOGY**

The Laboratory of Ornithology at Cornell University offers a home study course in Bird Biology. For information write Cornell University, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, New York 14850.

SAVING THE IRISH WILDERNESS AND PADDY CREEK WILDERNESS AT THE TOP OF  
CONSERVATIONISTS "TO DO" LIST

With other local issues, principally the State Parks/Design threats and the Meramec, being settled by the end of April, protecting the Irish and Paddy Creek Wilderness Areas is now surfacing as the priority issue. Conservationists have worked for almost ten years to secure the Irish as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System and finally 1982 seems to be the year that it could become a reality.

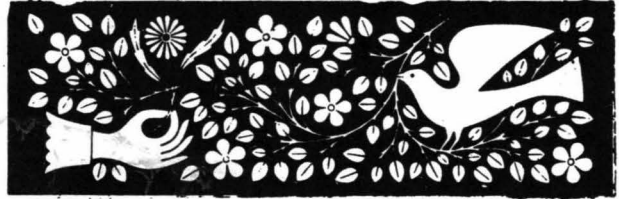
A tremendous momentum of public support and following for the Irish has recently been generated by a Forest Service proposal to prospect and mine minerals. Those conservationists who have followed the Irish issue and many other Missourians responded in overwhelming numbers to the Forest Service, with 97% of those responding favoring protecting the Irish Wilderness. This tremendous voice of public approval for protecting the area now has a chance to take action.

In December, Senators Eagleton and Danforth introduced a bill to preserve the Irish Wilderness as a federal wilderness area. That bill is A 1964. They also introduced a bill S. 1965, which would protect another well known area in Texas County, Paddy Creek as a wilderness. And, most recently, in March, Representatives Volkmer and Clay introduced into the House H.R. 5686, the companion legislation to protect the Irish Wilderness. This is the first time in the long history of the Irish campaign that there have been bills in both houses of Congress at the same time.

What do we need to finally achieve our goal? Conservationists who care about protecting these two areas should:

- 1.) Write to Senator Danforth urging him to do everything he can to see that S. 1964 and S. 1965 move successfully through the Senate. As a Republican Senator, Danforth is the key person in seeing these pieces of legislation move through this Congress.
- 2.) Write your Representative urging him to support and co-sponsor H.R. 5686. Also a bill is needed in the House to protect Paddy Creek Wilderness. Please let them know that and ask for their assistance.

The Irish Wilderness is Missouri's largest and finest wilderness area. With your help 1982 will be the YEAR OF THE IRISH. Let's make it happen!



## MAN MAY SOON DISAPPEAR

Paul R. Ehrlich, a biologist at Stanford University, was the keynote speaker at the Global 2000 Conference held recently in St. Louis. The subject was the Global 2000 report, a federal study of the environmental problems the world will face in the next twenty years.

Ehrlich said: "We have all heard of the extinction of the dinosaurs and have been led to believe that extinctions are a normal part of the evolutionary process. But in recent years humanity has enormously accelerated the rate of extinction."

He pointed out it was impossible to calculate the great economic benefits man has received from other species. One-third of all medicines were derived from compounds that plants create to fend off plant-eaters, citing digitalis and quinine as examples.

The audience of over 800 were told that every time we chop down a square mile of tropical rain forest, we are getting rid of several potential cures for cancer. He said man had "barely scratched the surface" of the many benefits other species offer. Ehrlich said the major reason for the accelerated extinction rate was the destruction of habitat, and that pollution and over-exploitation are of less importance. It was brought out that vast habitat areas were paced over and plowed under every year, and this habitat cannot be brought back.

"We are destroying our one-time inherited bonanza -- our soil, our water, our fossil fuels and our genetic diversity. We are doing as a civilization what no sane family would do -- we can't live on our income and we're busy destroying our capital as rapidly as we possibly can."

Dr. Peter Raven, director of the Missouri Botanical Garden, was also a speaker at the conference. Dr. Raven said as many as 100 species of plants, microorganisms and animals are disappearing daily from the planet, and by the year 2000 one-fifth of the world's species may be extinct. Dr. Raven was the speaker at the 1981 annual dinner of the Saint Louis Audubon Society and he and Mrs. Raven showed slides of the rain forest.

Global 2000 conference was sponsored by the Saint Louis Audubon Society, the Coalition for the Environment, the Missouri Botanical Garden and other local organizations. The large attendance pointed up the great concern the people of this area have for their environment.





## COMING EVENTS

### FOREST PARK BIRD WALKS

April 18, Sunday

April 25, Sunday

May 2, Sunday

May 9, Sunday

Meet in back of Art Museum at 8:00 a.m. sharp. These walks provide the warbler "finds" of the year. Leaders will be on hand to assist.

### BIRDING BIG DAY

Sunday, May 2

You are on your own to find the greatest number of species between dawn and midnight. Mrs. Katherine Arhos is the compiler and you may call in your results on Monday. Telephone: 631-3090.

### ANNUAL DINNER OF SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

May 17, Monday at the University Club. Russell W. Peterson, president National Audubon Society, guest speaker. See reservation blank in this issue. Send in reservation NOW. Reservations limited to space.

### APRIL 30, MAY 1 and 2

Educational Tour to Mingo National Wildlife Refuge. FILLED.

-----  
We depend on you, our members and friends, to make our projects possible. Please use the blank below. All donations are tax deductible. Make check payable to St. Louis Audubon, mail 2109 Briargate, St. Louis 63122.

The enclosed contribution to Saint Louis Audubon Society is given

in memory of \_\_\_\_\_

in honor of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ occasion

Please notify \_\_\_\_\_

from \_\_\_\_\_

## TRIBUTE FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

### DAVID AND TOM MAGNER MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Douglas  
Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Erickson  
Connie Hath  
Marye C. Hines  
Mr. and Mrs. Ned Rogers  
Mrs. Elinor Hayward  
Elizabeth Golterman  
Dr. Mildred Trotter  
Jane Stuessie  
Ellie Ernst  
Barbara Perry Lawton  
Jerald and Mary Lou Miller  
Katherine Chambers  
Mr. and Mrs. William Brush

Webster Groves Garden Club #23  
Webster Groves Garden Club #5  
Mr. and Mrs. Martin Schweig, Jr.  
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Giessow  
Mr. and Mrs. Gary Giessow  
Edward Cherbonnier  
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mason  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Wilson  
Mr. and Mrs. Joel Massie  
Mr. and Mrs. William G. Bowling  
Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Ortleb  
Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hall  
Thomas A. Brooks

### IN MEMORY OF FRANK KRATOVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. J. Marshall Magner  
Connie Hath

### MEMBERSHIP CONTRIBUTIONS

Anna Hahn  
Missouri Walk-Ways Association, Inc.

### CAMP SCHOLARSHIP

Ladue Garden Club                      Mrs. Albert D. Krueger

There is no way that my family and I can ever express adequately to all of the members of the St. Louis Audubon Society our thanks for the love and sympathy expressed by so many of you. Our Dave and Tom were special young men - conservationists, environmentalists, outdoorsmen and dedicated to making the world better. Thanks to each of you for your support.

*Marshall*  
J. Marshall Magner

ST. LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY  
2109 Briargate Lane  
St. Louis, MO. 63122  
Connie Hath, editor

Non-Profit Org.  
U. S. Postage Paid  
St. Louis, MO.  
Permit No. 5128

064-0001-02 18208 2602  
BARBARA M DIETRICH  
9843 MEADOWFERN  
ST LOUIS MO 63126

#### A STATEMENT OF AUDUBON PHILOSOPHY

Audubon chapters are the ecological conscience of their communities.

We realize that all forms of life are interdependent and that the diversity of nature is essential to our well-being.

We are committed to protecting wildlife and the life-support systems, the air, land and water on which we all depend.

We recognize that the environmental choice we make today will affect future generations and that we must chose accordingly.

We believe that every generation should be able to experience spiritual and physical refreshment in places were nature is undisturbed.

We seek to be a voice of reason in our crusade for a healthy, bountiful Earth.

And we dedicate ourselves to opening the eyes of young and old to the wonder, beauty and variety of nature.

RUSSELL W. PETERSON,  
President National Audubon Society

### **Application for Joint Membership**

Please check the membership you desire:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/\$25.00 per year | <input type="checkbox"/> Contributing/\$250.00 per year    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family/32.00 per year       | <input type="checkbox"/> Donor/500.00 per year             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining/50.00 per year   | <input type="checkbox"/> Life/1,500.00                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supporting/100.00 per year  | <input type="checkbox"/> Dual Life (Husband-Wife)/2,000.00 |

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ Please Print  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

CHAPTER:  
**#2602 Saint Louis Audubon Society**  
**2109 Briargate Lane**  
**St. Louis, Missouri 63122**

Please indicate ☐ New ☐ Renewal Member No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Make checks payable to National Audubon Society.